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THE JERUSALEM POST

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1968. 10 Kibbutz, 1971. 19 Jewish, 1971.



Yugoslav Reform To Reduce State's Role

BELGRADE (Reuters).—President Tito of Yugoslavia said yesterday the country's constitution was to be changed shortly to answer the achieved degree of social development in Yugoslavia. In a speech to mark the celebration today of the 18th anniversary of the proclamation of a republic, President Tito said that in the new constitution the state would appear as a factor of coordination. Parliament would soon discuss preparations for the change, he said. President Tito said the increase in Yugoslavia's industrial production was new, was not the result of the development of industrialized countries of Europe, including Russia, West Germany and Britain. Industrial production this year was four times pre-war output — "considerably more" than in any of the European countries. He said Yugoslavia had also joined the ranks of the world's great agricultural producers, producing this year about four million tons of wheat and about six million tons of maize. Foreign observers said that the President's views had earlier caused strong criticism by the Soviet bloc for being "revisionist". But in Moscow "Pravda" carried a surprisingly warm article wishing the Yugoslav people well on their anniversary.

Deviation Ignored Appearing to ignore the fact that Yugoslavia is following a path that is considered a deviation from the Soviet Communist Party line, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper commented Yugoslav recovery efforts of the past 12 years. At the same time, it condemned "tricks of aggressive forces which started the Second World War and which are now dreaming of revenge." The New China News Agency reported from Peking that a brief greetings message signed by President Liu Shao-chi — was sent to President Tito on the occasion of Yugoslavia's National Day. Amplest was greeted in 112 houses in Yugoslavia in honor of the anniversary.

The Federative Executive Council has ordered a reduction of sentences for a further 537 prisoners, and a number of others will have their prison terms commuted to conditional discharge. Informed sources said it was understood that the amnesty only major political prisoners, Milovan Djilas, former Vice-President and Communist Party leader, now serving a nine-year sentence on charges of hostile propaganda.

KARDELI TO CAIRO BELGRADE (Reuters).—Vice-President Edvard Kardelj will visit the U.A.R. at the invitation of Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser from December 30 to 18, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported yesterday.

Soviets 'Saw' Secret USH-Blast

NEW YORK (AP).—The New York Times said yesterday that a down Soviet satellite state, Cuba, had exploded a high-altitude atomic bomb, fired secretly by the U.S. over the Atlantic and Pacific in 1967. It said this after examining data submitted by a Russian woman researcher, published in the September issue of the Geophysical Bulletin prepared by the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. The scientist, Dr. V. A. Troitskaya, Secretary of the committee that conducted the Soviet program for the international Geophysical Year and its successor, "is internationally known for her studies of rapid fluctuations of the earth's magnetic field." She said official times given by the U.S. were somewhat in error. (Scientists associated with the project had said that for security reasons, they were required to make the times approximate.)

EUROPEAN SPACE EXPERTS CONFERENCE GENEVA (Reuters).—Delegates from 10 West-European nations yesterday opened a five-day conference on first steps towards creating a European organization for space research.

On Saturday, December 3, 1968 at 10.30 a.m. Friends of the late

Dr. ERICH NEUMANN

will gather at Beit Sokolov, 4 Rehov Hakiryas, Tel Aviv, to hear a reading of one of his last

ERANOS LECTURES (in German)

ALL OUR FRIENDS ARE INVITED

On the 20th day after the passing of

JUDA L. GIDEON

the tombstone over his grave will be unveiled on Wednesday, November 28, at 12.30

THE FAMILY THE MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A special bus will leave for the Mausoleum from a gate of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at 12.30.

Venezuela Bars Civil Rights in Pro-Castro Riots

CARACAS (Reuters).—Venezuelan President Romulo Betancourt yesterday suspended civil liberties after week-end riots in which at least three persons were killed and 100 injured. He broadcast to the nation as student riots continued during the morning with unconfirmed reports of two more violent deaths. In a nation-wide radio and television speech, the President said the action had been taken to prevent a planned uprising to install a regime similar to that which exists in Cuba. He did not refer to Dr. Fidel Castro, the Cuban Premier, by name. The army was supporting the Government and moved against student strongholds during the morning. Correspondents watched troops surround a school in the north-east of the city where 30 to 40 students gathered after street demonstrations. The students pelted the troops from upper floors with rocks and other objects.

Unions Aligned Two hours before the President's broadcast, the Trade Union Confederation called on its 1,800,000 members to defend the Constitution. It called on members last Friday in support of a strike by telephone workers, but continued after the strike had been called.

Rioters, almost all of them in their teens, stoned police, smashed windows and overturned cars, including that of the Archbishop of Caracas. They shouted anti-Government and pro-Castro slogans. Police and National Guardsmen used tear-gas and fired into the air and nearly 100 persons were made. All schools, except elementary ones, were closed.

The Government said the riots were aimed at creating conditions of insecurity favoring a left-wing extremist revolution. The Workers' Confederation of Venezuela called on more than a million workers to stand by prepared to put into action an agreed plan "in defence of constitutional democratic Government."

CASTRO ATTACKS CATHOLIC CLERGY

HAVANA (AP).—Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro yesterday accused the Catholic clergy of accepting bribes from the sugar industry to preach the submission of labour and to carry out counter-revolutionary activities in the churches. Mr. Castro's speech at an outdoor rally was punctuated by the noise of several "nuisance" bombs.

KENNEDY TALKS WITH ACHESON, BOWLES

WASHINGTON (Reuters).—Senator John Kennedy was to call last night on Mr. Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State, Mr. Pierre Salinger, the President's Special Press Secretary, said here yesterday.

Mr. Salinger added that Mr. Kennedy would have a breakfast conference today with Mr. Chester Bowles, former Ambassador to India, who has been prominently mentioned as a possible Secretary of State in the Kennedy Administration.

In Washington last night, the White House Press Secretary announced that Mr. Kennedy will call on President Eisenhower on December 6.

U.S. Denies Immunity To Soviet U.N. Worker

NEW YORK (AP).—A U.S. Federal judge ruled yesterday that Igor Y. Melnik, a Russian employee of the U.N., is not entitled to diplomatic immunity, and ordered that he stand trial in Chicago for espionage.

Israel Tells UN of Readiness To Aid Refugee Resettlement

UNITED NATIONS (INA).—Israel yesterday reaffirmed its willingness to compensate Arab refugees for properties they left behind in Israel if integration of the refugees in the Arab world were actually carried out.

The offer was made before the General Assembly's Special Political Committee by Mr. Michael Comay, Chief Israeli delegate. The Committee has been discussing the refugee question for two weeks.

The Jordan delegate, Musa Nasser, called for the cessation of Jewish immigration to Israel.

Mr. Comay referred in his long address to Secretary-General Hammarskjöld's report of two years ago, which urged economic integration of the entire Middle East, in such a manner as to make possible the integration of the Arab refugees in the Arab countries. He recalled that in 1955 the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, proposed international financial aid to help Israel compensate Arab refugees for property they abandoned.

Then he told the Committee: "My delegation is authorized to reaffirm the previous declarations of my Government that it is a solution by integration in the Arab world that was actually carried out in a loose 'entente'."

Although 44 states have extended recognition to Mauritania, there were notable absences, yesterday, including Guinea, Mali and the Arab League states (apart from Tunisia, which sent a Cabinet Minister).

Houphouet-Boigny Elected President

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (UPI).—Acting President Felix Houphouet-Boigny received an overwhelming mandate from his people yesterday in the first general election held since the West African nation's independence from France.

Mr. Houphouet-Boigny, staunchly pro-West and favouring close links between his country and France, received 1,577,502 votes of the 1,877,514 counted up to yesterday morning and thus became the first Ivory Coast President to be elected to office by popular vote.

The Ivory Coast received its independence in July of this year.

Hussein Elevates Beirut Attache

AMMAN (Reuters).—Colonel Ghazi Khatib, Jordan Military Attaché in Beirut, has been appointed aide de camp to King Hussein and awarded a high-ranking medal for his role in the throne, was announced on Sunday night.

Mapai to Probe School Issue

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

The Mapai Secretariat yesterday appointed a special six-member committee, headed by Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, to formulate the party's final proposals for a solution of the teachers' dispute. The committee is likely to recommend some kind of ad hoc arbitration. In addition to the earlier proposals of Prime Minister Ben-Gurion for a compulsory arbitration committee and of the Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, for a permanent arbitration commission with broader functions, the former Minister of Education, Mr. Zalman Aranne, yesterday proposed that the Ministry of Education hold parallel negotiations with the secondary school teachers' association and the Histadrut teachers' committee now headed by Mr. H. Halperin. He hopes that in this way some unity may be preserved in the teaching profession.

Mr. Aranne, who opened the discussion at the special Secretariat meeting in Jerusalem, said that he was in support of an alternative proposal for an ad hoc arbitration committee whose composition would be acceptable to both teachers' organizations.

The six-man committee includes Mr. Aranne, Mr. La-

Lumumba, Unhindered, Leaves for Stanleyville

CITY IS HIS STRONGHOLD

LEOPOLDVILLE.—The deposed Premier, Mr. Patrice Lumumba, has left his official residence, where he has been a virtual prisoner for about two months, for Stanleyville, stronghold of his supporters.

His departure follows reports that soldiers and gendarmes in Stanleyville, about 1,200 kms. north-east of here and capital of Orientale Province, have arrested a number of U.N. officials and other Europeans during the past two days following rumours that Belgian paratroopers were coming. All U.N. officials have been released.

The surprise departure, one day after President Joseph Kasavubu's return from New York, also coincided with the President's talks, across the river at Brazzaville, former French Congo, with Premier Moise Tshombe of the breakaway Katanga Province and Mr. Albert Kalonji, self-styled President of the "South Kasai Mining State."

Also attending the talks was Col. Joseph Mobutu, the Army Commander, who arranged to return to Leopoldville immediately after learning that Mr. Lumumba had left his residence. Mr. Kasavubu, however, stayed on. Both President Kasavubu and Col. Mobutu said they were very surprised, but made no statement.

The leaders had gathered in Brazzaville ostensibly to attend ceremonies marking the independence of the former French Congo. It is believed that they had come at the invitation of President Fulbert Youlou, who had proposed that the Congo be divided into several African provinces "outside any ideology of East or West."

Two Federal Ministers, Mr. T.S. Benson (Education and Survey) were roughly handled by demonstrators.

The students, from University College and the Nigeria College of Arts, Science and Technology, both in Lagos, drove into Lagos yesterday morning.

A spokesman for the Nigerian Students Union said the students had been protesting against the government's policy of "patronage."

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To THE ARAB-ISRAELI BANK LTD.

on the occasion of the opening of the main branch and head office at 2 Rehov Shivat Zion, Haifa.

OUR BEST WISHES FOR YOUR PROSPERITY AND SUCCESS.

The Head Office and Branches of THE FOREIGN TRADE BANK LTD.

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on the occasion of the opening of the main branch and head office at 2 Rehov Shivat Zion, Haifa.

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SWISS-ISRAELI TRADE BANK GENEVA

SMART LADIES

Jerusalem

In good fashion, elegant, modern.

Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi on Sunday entertained at the President's residence, the Yehonatan, a group of Jewish Agency Trustees and Mrs. David Ben-Zvi.

President Ben-Zvi yesterday visited the Archives of the Jewish Historical Society at the Yehonatan, Jerusalem.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday entertained at luncheon the Minister of Development and Mrs. Mordechai Shalev. The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday received a delegation of heads of Cypriot sports organizations, who were accompanied by the Israeli Sports Association.

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday received the Cuban Minister, Mr. Ricardo Subirana y Lloa, and the Cuban Ambassador, Mr. Emilio Blanes.

Mr. Subirana y Lloa yesterday paid courtesy calls on the Minister of Development and Mrs. Mordechai Shalev, and the Minister of Education and Mrs. Golda Meir.

The Guatemalan Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Francisco Fernandez, yesterday gave a luncheon in honor of Prof. and Mrs. Ernesto Alarcon, Vice-Rector and Dean of the Faculty of the University of San Carlos in Guatemala.

Present were the Director of the Latin American Division of the Foreign Ministry and Mrs. Daron, and the Associate Dean of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School and Mrs. Mecha Pryor.

Mrs. Esther Horvitz, Head of the International Department of Masal, gave a reception at her home in Tel Aviv on Sunday for Mr. J. M. Molinar, of the Hague, Secretary-General of the International Union of Local Authorities.

Mrs. Agnes Meyer, owner of the Yehonatan, visited the Hebrew University yesterday and was received by Mr. Bernard Chertok, Executive Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors.

Mr. P. G. Natchitz, hitherto Vice-Consul of Iceland in Israel, has been promoted to the rank of Consul.

The first sittings in a wood named for the late Dr. Mordechai Shalev, who was Chairman of the Jerusalem Medical Association, were held in the "Doctors' House" near Jerusalem yesterday.

Mr. Eliezer Jurabin, Manager of Dabai Advertising Company, yesterday left for El Al for a month's visit to the U.S. and Europe, on company business.

The Australian Ambassador, Mr. John Mill Macmillan, will speak on "Australia and Israel—Cooperation and Contrast" before the Israel and British Commonwealth Association in Haifa, at Beit Hillel, a Wedgewood Avenue, Mt. Carmel, at 8:30 tonight.

Full House Heers I.P.O. in Phila.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, celebrating its 25th anniversary with a world tour, drew a capacity crowd of some 2,000 persons Sunday night at the Academy of Music.

Making his Philadelphia debut as conductor was Maestro Carlo Maria Giulini. Roberto Peters, star soloist of the Metropolitan Opera, was soloist.

Reviewing the performance, Edwin Schone of the Philadelphia Inquirer wrote: "The visitors from Israel proved to be a first-rate ensemble. All departments of strings and winds are well equipped with talented players. The balance and tone values are excellent and Maestro Giulini has his finger on the pulse of the orchestra."

OPERA

1. Alibi, Tel. Aviv, Sunday, Nov. 25, 8:30 P.M.

2. AIDA, Tel. Aviv, Sunday, Nov. 25, 8:30 P.M.

3. HANDEL'S "SERENADE", Tel. Aviv, Sunday, Nov. 25, 8:30 P.M.

4. "The Barber of Seville", Tel. Aviv, Sunday, Nov. 25, 8:30 P.M.

5. "The Barber of Seville", Tel. Aviv, Sunday, Nov. 25, 8:30 P.M.

Radio Fee Increase Will Pay for New Services

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The increase in the annual radio licence fee from IL10 to IL15, announced on Sunday, is indispensable for improving existing programmes, introducing new "essential" features, and for building the new Broadcasting House, Mr. Yitzhak Levy, Deputy Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, said yesterday in an interview with The Jerusalem Post.

Mr. Levy, who was speaking for the first time in the absence of his Director, Mr. Hanoch Glivon, who is abroad, said the Broadcasting Service will actually receive only IL15 of the increase, the Treasury taking the other IL10 fee but in the past the Treasury had allowed the Broadcasting Service to keep it. Mr. Levy expects in the next few months to see the fee increased to IL20.

Last Increase in 1957

The fee was last increased in 1957, from IL10 to IL15. The number of transmitters has since been increased from three to six, and transmitting power from 100 kilowatts to 200 kilowatts.

The transmitter for the "light" programme will be strengthened from the present 10 kilowatts to 30, so that it will be heard clearly all over the country.

Among existing features to be improved, partly by lower prices, are: the "light" programme, live reports, and drama. Planned new programmes include: a daily "news" programme in simple Hebrew for immigrants. Overseas broadcasts will also be expanded.

Kol Yisrael is undergoing an "underground crisis," in that it is unable to exploit its full transmitting potential because of lack of means, Mr. Levy said.

He emphasized the service's special tasks of diversified broadcasting for immigrants, various cultural levels, various languages, growth of Jewish abroad and general overseas. The Israeli Arabic station must be kept up-to-date in order to compete with powerful stations of the Arab lands, he added.

Four Hours Added

Mr. Levy explained that income from commercial broadcasting has enabled Kol Yisrael to add four hours of broadcasting time. The extra hours are aimed at holding those who during the previous "gap" period tuned in to broadcasts from Arab lands.

Kol Yisrael has over IL600,000 in reserve for building the new Broadcasting House. Negotiations for a contract are well under way, but if additional funds for broadcasting are needed, they will be raised by selling bonds.

Construction will begin in about two years, and the House will cost IL100 million.

A CHARTER DROPPED

A charter dropped by a passenger is believed to have caused a fire at the Hadassah hospital yesterday, resulting in damage estimated at IL600.

The fire broke out in the Hadassah hospital, which is a major medical center in Jerusalem.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

Nov. 25, 8:30 - 9:30 P.M.

News: 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 12:00, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:15, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7:00, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:00, 9:15, 9:30, 9:45, 10:00, 10:15, 10:30, 10:45, 11:00, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45, 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U.S. Market Seen For Bedek Craft

TEL. AVIV. — There is "definite market" in the U.S. for the BIRN Executive

This was told to The Jerusalem Post yesterday by Moshe Al Schwimmer, Managing Director of the I.A.I. who recently returned from a visit to the U.S.A.

Mr. Schwarzsinger said a well-known American aircraft company was interested in investing some \$2m. in the production of the H101B. This would be the first U.S. investment in Israel's aviation industry. The American company has marketing and servicing facilities in the U.S.

The executive plane was designed exclusively by I.A. Schatzman, under the supervision of Dr. Eric Schatzman and the Aeronautical Faculty of the Technion. A change of design will enable the nine-seater H101B to fly at 830 mph and at an altitude of 30-35,000 feet.

A prototype of the jet will be in the air in about 18 months, Mr. Schwimmer said. Powered by General Electric engines, the plane will cost about \$200,000.

I.A.I. is now negotiating with several countries for the export of its Fouga Magister jet trainer plane. The Israeli Air Force is flying several

the locally manufactured Fougas, and in the near future will turn to training pilots in jets. IAI has rights from the parent French manufacturers to export its planes anywhere outside of Europe and French territories.

Paid Workers by 1963

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The integration of selected salaried employees into full membership of the three bus cooperatives will take two instead of four years, the Chairman of the

The cooperatives have approved the candidature of 8 per cent of the employees slated for membership, the balance to be decided upon within three weeks. Mr.

Egged added. Egged has agreed to integrate 250 employees, Dan 187, and Hamekasher 37, including two women.

Egged and Dan have opened special drivers' schools for candidates, while Hamekasher will pay for the training of their future members at Jerusalem's driving schools.

The Histadrut Secretary General, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, announced that Mr. Eshkol would head a committee to seek ways of helping the workers to raise the funds to buy their shares in the bus cooperatives.

turn in their present membership cards for new ones as from January 1. The exchange will be made free of charge.

Н.А. Мухоморов

He's young
and imaginative
his intuition

always leads
to the right d

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U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS CRISIS

International Currency and Clearing House Needed

By ALAN DAY

LONDON (JEPH). — It is a day after the serious balance of payments position of the United States, which has been described as a "balance of payments crisis," that the Eisenhower Administration has been compelled to take drastic action during its last few months. The announcement that there are to be large-scale cuts in American Government spending overseas will probably prove to be one of the last important official decisions made by President Eisenhower.

The new programme is intended to save about \$1,000 million a year, by halving the number of military dependents overseas, by banning purchases of non-American goods by military post exchanges, and by a general cutback in the number of American troops abroad by Government agencies, including those in charge of foreign aid. This new policy seems to stem from the deterioration in the balance of payments accounts, after the improvement that had taken place earlier this year.

In the second quarter of 1960, the overall deficit, including the trade balance, the net private capital outflow and Government grants and loans overseas, was running at an annual rate of less than \$500 million. In the third quarter, the deficit jumped sharply to a rate of over \$400 million, which was as bad as it had been a year earlier.

Exhausting Reserves Even though America still has nearly half the world's monetary gold in her vaults, such a deficit could exhaust her gold reserves in four-and-a-half years and the trouble could come much earlier if foreign holders of dollar balances chose to convert them into gold or other foreign currencies, as has already been happening on quite a big scale.

The situation would be still more worrying if Americans themselves were to decide to send some of their money abroad. And this, indeed, seems to have been happening on an increasing scale in recent months. The latest figures show that America's current account actually improved sharply between the second and third quarters of this year, although her exports of goods and services fell off, her imports declined even more.

What is more, Government expenditure appears to have remained more or less unchanged. This means that the whole of the balance of payments deterioration — and more — has to be explained by an increase in the net private capital outflow. And it looks as though a great deal of this has been happening in the traditional "hot money" seeking greater safety and higher interest rates overseas.

The immediate purpose of the Administration's action is to try to prevent this movement from building up into a panic flight. Undoubtedly, it is in everyone's interest that the speculation against the dollar should be forced to subside as a result of massive speculation, the whole structure of the international currency system would be in danger of collapse.

Three Major Currencies There are only three major international currencies in the world — the dollar, sterling and gold. If the dollar were forced to devalue, sterling would undoubtedly follow. Britain, who had an alarming overall deficit on current and long-term capital account in the third quarter, probably amounting to an annual rate of at least \$1,500 million —

and this for a country with gold reserves and a national income which are only about one-fifth of those of the United States. Consequently, a forced collapse of the dollar would involve both the great international banking currencies — as alarming and quite unprecedented situation.

It is far more alarming than the devaluations of sterling in 1931 and 1949; in 1949 the dollar held up well and in 1949 the dollar was overvalued. The dollar's strength was supported by a strong system of exchange controls and a tightly-knit sterling area; whereas today, most people in the world are free to move their money at will from one currency to another.

The awkward fact is, however, that a major realignment of the exchange rates is rapidly becoming overdue. Speculation is extremely harmful; in detail, much of it is ill-informed; but in its broad characteristics, speculation is realistic — it is taking account of the world as it is. Neither Britain nor the United States can continue to tolerate large payments deficits which they both seem doomed to suffer. Undoubtedly, the right answer is to devalue sterling and the dollar quite sharply, relative to most of the continental European currencies. This would make British and American goods more competitive in markets throughout the world — including markets in their own countries. It would be far better to do this now than to continue the policy which has been followed too often since the war by Britain — that of restricting the growth of the dollar and the dollar of the dollar.

Unfortunately there are two major snags in a policy of devaluation. One is that the continental European

would not like to see their goods suddenly becoming much less competitive, because the general average of their payments surpluses would be reduced; this would mean that they might find on occasion that too exuberant a domestic economy would involve them in payments difficulties. The other snag is that, while it is easy to see the goal for the dollar and sterling, it is much harder to see how to get there. The more likely devaluation becomes, the greater will be the immediate strain on their position as international banking currencies, on which the world payments system is highly dependent.

International Money There is only one fundamental way of dealing with both of these major difficulties. This is to create much more international currency, deliberately and artificially — more in the way of international purchasing power.

The only good reason why countries such as those of continental Europe should want to run large payments surpluses is that they allow more freedom of action. A high and steadily-increasing level of reserves is not worth anything in itself — but it is invaluable as an insurance policy. If a country has a strong payments position and large reserves, it is thereby well-prepared to meet unforeseen contingencies and it knows that foreign payments difficulties are not likely to inhibit its internal economic growth and prosperity.

In the nature of things, it is impossible for each and every country in the world to have an overall payments surplus — we cannot all have "strong" currencies in this sense, because the surplus of one country must be offset by the deficit of others by the demands of simple arithmetic.

But we could all be in a stronger position to withstand disturbances if there were much more international currency in the world. At the moment, we are all struggling for the impossible — we all want the security given by large reserves but there is not enough internationally acceptable money in existence to satisfy everybody.

A few years ago it looked as though we might manage to have enough of this kind of money by making more and more international use of national currencies — notably the dollar. Through the fifties, this did happen (as it has happened to sterling in earlier years) but the end product of the process was to cast doubt on the dollar, because the early retirement of liabilities came to approach the reserves of the ultimate international currency — gold.

To some extent, we could increase the supply of world currencies simply by increasing the amount of money we need. This is only a temporary expedient — what is wanted is a much more flexible and much less costly system than that of the gold standard, without having to fall back on the crude and barbaric relic of gold or the unstable substitutes of using national currencies.

During the last war, Lord Keynes devised a scheme of precisely this kind — the scheme for an International Clearing Union using a new currency, the "bancor," to replace gold and national currencies. He was ahead of his time with his proposals then; but if we do not accept something like this, because the surplus of one country must be offset by the deficit of others by the demands of simple arithmetic.

consequences expected to flow from the Burma-China border agreement that are causing concern in India.

Indo-Burma Trade More serious are the likely adverse consequences to India's trade with Burma of a growing intimacy between Rangoon and Peking. India is one of the major suppliers of cotton textiles and essential consumer goods to Burma. But recently cheaper Chinese textiles have cut deep into India's share of the Burmese market. And the flow of other Chinese commodities more competitive in price and quality, is growing in volume.

Under the latest trade agreement between India and Burma, India has expressed willingness to buy two million tons of Burmese surplus rice in the next five years, provided Burma buys Indian cottons, light engineering goods, electrical appliances, coal, jute manufactures, yarn and dry shrimps. On paper, this gives India an advantage over China, the Chinese do not buy Burmese rice, which the U Nu Government is anxious to find foreign buyers. But this advantage may be lost, for the road running from Kuning in northern Burma, apart from its strategic significance, this road may provide easier access for Chinese goods to the Burmese market than the present sea route from Calcutta provides for Indian goods.

Lower prices and speedier supply may be strong arguments in favour of the Chinese goods which would outweigh the advantages of a ready market in India for Burmese rice. The impact of China's trade drive in Burma and other South-eastern countries, however, is not yet clear. It is possible that the economic damage to India, economically than the prevailing border tension could do politically.

THAT QUERY SHEET

(Government employees are requested to fill out a questionnaire inquiring about personal matters, including "habits".)



Changing of the Guard

David (Hizdard) considers it a useful practice to change Chiefs of Staff at comparatively short intervals. This makes for fresh ideas and dynamism. The paper praises the sterling qualities of both the outgoing Chief of Staff and his successor, Mr. Asher Rosenblum to the Chief Rabbinate Elections Committee. The outgoing Chief of Staff, Mr. Asher Rosenblum, is praised for his sterling qualities and dynamism. The paper praises the sterling qualities of both the outgoing Chief of Staff and his successor, Mr. Asher Rosenblum to the Chief Rabbinate Elections Committee.

Chief Rabbinate The outgoing Chief of Staff, Mr. Asher Rosenblum, is praised for his sterling qualities and dynamism. The paper praises the sterling qualities of both the outgoing Chief of Staff and his successor, Mr. Asher Rosenblum to the Chief Rabbinate Elections Committee. The outgoing Chief of Staff, Mr. Asher Rosenblum, is praised for his sterling qualities and dynamism. The paper praises the sterling qualities of both the outgoing Chief of Staff and his successor, Mr. Asher Rosenblum to the Chief Rabbinate Elections Committee.

Hamodia (World Aguda), which claims that it favours no special candidate, criticises the system and method that are being used to reduce the prestige of the Chief Rabbinate and wonders whether the N.R.P. will continue to sit in the Government despite Mapai's unsavoury tactics.

Israel and Mali Lamerha (Abdu Ha'avoda) welcomes the Mali-Israel agreement as an indication of the favourable impression made by Israel's work in Africa. The fact that Mali is a Moslem country, the paper continues, is particularly important. The paper goes on to recall its opposition to the participation of the American trade unions in the financing of the Hizdard's Afro-Asian Institute, and urges that Israel should immediately draw down its contribution to the Institute.

Readers' Letters Therefore, we owe you a big debt, which we cannot express in words or in figures. We will say here, thank you very much for the help you have all extended to us during our seven months stay. We will, in future, strive to do our utmost and with all our capabilities for the help of Israel and its people.

Long live the State of Israel, and may prosperity and peace be with you for ever. Yours, etc. Capt. SAW MAUNG, Capt. L. T. VITA, Capt. THA TUN, Capt. SAW LWIN, Tel Aviv, November 19.

ARMY SERVICE Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I fully endorse the views put forward by Fay Doron in the "Marginal" Column of November 17, concerning the call up of girls into the Israel Army. It is about time something drastic was done about conscientious objectors. An alternative to serving in the Army should be made compulsory, such as land work, nursing or munitions, as was done during the war in England.

Yours, etc. S. HEPBURN, Kiryat Gat, November 18.

Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, — The article "Miss Israel" by Fay Doron is unfair to Miss Gila Golan, recently chosen deputy to Miss World in London. Miss Gila Golan came to Israel as a war orphan and was placed in an Agudat Yisrael institution which applied for release of military service for all its girls. Later she left this institution to live in Tel Aviv and work with the World Invalids Association. Although remaining orthodox she became more liberal. Nevertheless, she does not travel on the Sabbath or eat non-kosher food. I can assure your readers that Gila is not the kind of girl who would dodge her national obligations under a false umbrella of orthodoxy. Yours, etc. E. GIVON, Tel Aviv, November 21.

MISS CORRIE TEN BOOM who suffered in a World War II Concentration Camp for rescuing Jews, will give three illustrated lectures in the Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall, Jerusalem, on Nov. 28, Dec. 1 and 2 at 8 p.m. on the theme: "Time to Wake Up to Reality." Miss TEN BOOM will also speak at The Baptist Church, Rehov Ha'ali, Jerusalem, on Saturday, Dec. 3, at 7.30 p.m. ALL ARE WELCOME.

MARGINAL COMMENT

Cairo and Khartoum

By Nissim Rejwan

Official communiques are notorious all over the world for their verbosity, vagueness and general lack of content. But in the Arab world these qualities are rather more pronounced than anywhere else, and hardly any two cups of sweet coffee together without reaching full agreement "on all the subjects discussed." Judged by these standards, however, last Friday night's joint communique issued at the conclusion of Nasser's 10-day visit to the Sudan was a model of precision and clarity, although from Cairo's point of view it left much to be desired. According to this communique, Cairo and Khartoum are both determined to follow a policy of "neutrality and non-alignment," condemn "the imperialist attempts to dismember the Congo," will work for the restoration by the Palestinians of their full rights; and support the Algerian nationalists and all the African peoples who have not yet attained independence.

So far, no exciting revelations. Except for the reference to the Congo problem, which is formulated in such a way as to give Cairo — and Moscow — full satisfaction, the communique contains nothing that can in any way justify the big fuss which the Egyptians have been making over the visit. There was no reference, for instance, to the obviously Cairo-inspired stories about an agreement to cut the Red Sea route in the face of Israel shipping in an attempt to prevent Israel "infiltration" of East Africa — unless, of course, there were secret talks and accords between the two leaders. (This, however, is rather unlikely, since Cairo has been extremely eager to publicize anything that can be presented as a triumph for the visit and the visitor.)

ONE thing, however, is certain. Relations between the two countries, already improved as a result of the conclusion just over a year ago of an agreement over the construction of the Aswan High Dam, can now be said to have been placed on a firmer and more cordial basis. Whether this has been a "gain" for Cairo is another matter altogether, and does not seem as simple as the Egyptians would have us believe it is. The Nasser-Abdoud joint communique contains one item which reads somewhat curiously, especially when considered in the light of Egyptian-Sudanese relations during the past few years. This item speaks of the agreement of the two leaders that "the progress of each of the two Republics is a guarantee of its sovereignty and its independence." Seen in its proper historical perspective, this statement amounts to nothing less than a surrender on Cairo's part of its age-old claim for hegemony over the Sudan in the form of the so-called Union of the Nile Valley.

THIS "surrender" is in fact no more than a formal recognition of something that had already been an accomplished fact. The decline of Egyptian influence in the Sudan dates back to the very moment when this country became independent, in January 1958. Since that date, things kept moving from bad to worse. On February 1, 1960 (the same day on which the merger with Syria was announced), Nasser decided to bring things to a head; he handed the Sudanese Foreign Ministry a note demanding that a piece of territory which once belonged to Egypt be given back to Cairo, and that the inhabitants of this territory are to take part in a plebiscite to approve the Egypt-Sudan union and elect a President for the new United Arab Republic. The move, which was clearly part of Nasser's drive for hegemony over the whole Arab world, misfired dismally, and by the end of the month the Sudanese Government scored a clear-cut victory over Cairo.

THIS was the beginning of the end of Egyptian prestige in the Sudan. Yet his failure did not deter Nasser from making another try. In July, 1960, one Ali Khushaba, already accused of subversive acts in Iraq, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia, arrived in Khartoum as Counselor of the U.A.R. Embassy and, within a week, it was reported that an attempted pro-Nasser coup had been foiled and that Khushaba was expelled for suspicious activities. This attempt, having also failed, Cairo tried another tactic: Sudanese opposition leaders were invited to Cairo and it was announced that a "deal" would be signed with them early in November. Clearly, Abdullah Khalil, then Prime Minister, was in no position to face the opposition; on the day originally scheduled for the reopening of the Sudanese Parliament (which was to give the Government a vote of no confidence), General Ibrahim Abboud took over the government and dissolved all political parties, thus shutting the door in the face of Nasser's designs.

NOW, two years after, Abboud finds himself in a position to talk to Nasser on a basis of full equality. After taking part in the celebrations of the second anniversary of a coup directed chiefly against him, President Nasser on his part seems to have decided that the game is up — at least where the Sudan is concerned. If we are to trust his word, he has come to the conclusion that his relations with Khartoum must be put on a new basis: friendly but equal — and separate.

Tel Aviv, November 22.

GYM LESSONS Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Your leader on Nov. 11, dealing with problems of physical education in Israel, shows your earnest concern for the physical fitness of our young generation. But your proposal to better the existing conditions misses the essential point: playgrounds are a good institution to amuse the children and keep them from the dangers of the street, but they add nothing to the physical education. Our children must have the facilities to exercise properly. In a modern state, each school must have a gymnasium, equipped with the necessary apparatus for leaping, hanging and swinging, for jumping exercises and so on. Every part of the body, every muscle needs training. Beginning with first grade, every child should have to attend at least two gym lessons a week under the supervision of trained instructors. These lessons must not be considered less important than the pursuit of knowledge of our national culture. Mens sana in corpore sano. It is well known that gymnastic exercises on apparatus strengthens not only body but also character. How many schools in Israel have a gymnasium in which the pupil can develop his physical capacities? I am afraid not one in a hundred. Yours, etc. LUDWIG BLUM, Jerusalem, November 14.

PEN FRIEND DR. JONATHAN KAUFMAN, P.O. Box 96, Gaitan, California, U.S.A., wishes to exchange experiences with Israeli short-wave listeners.

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